The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5522 號二十二百五千五第 日三初月七年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1875. 二拜禮 號三月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 2, DEVONHURST, British str., 1,065, McNabb, Swatow 1st August, Sugar.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

August 2, GESIENA, Dutch schooner, 480, T. S. Mulder, from Whampoa, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

August 2, ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE, British bark, 639, D. Malcolm, Whampoa 30th July, Tea.—A. MACG. HEATON.

August 2, FYEN, Danish str., 908, D. Torm, Singapore 26th July, General.—AH YON.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 2ND.

None.

Departures.

August 2, GAELIC, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

August 2, SCOTLAND, str., for Shanghai.

August 2, MENELAUS, str., for Shanghai.

August 2, ROLLO, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Devonhurst*, str., from Swatow:—
20 Chinese.

Per *Fyen*, str., from Singapore:—
500 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Gaelic*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

For Yokohama.

Rev. E. Sinzininez, Messrs. M. de Rovinski and T. Kobayashy.

For San Francisco.

Messrs. Wm. Wotton and John S. Lapraik, 1 European and 326 Chinese.

Reports.

The Danish steamship *Fyen* reports left Singapore on 26th July, and had fine weather with light Southerly winds throughout.

The British steamship *Devonhurst* reports left Swatow on 1st August, and had very fine weather with S.W. winds throughout. Spoke the German bark *Dora* outside.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10th, Eulie from Freemantle; 11th, Colibri from Takao; 12th, Rosetta McNeil from Hongkong, Condor from Hakodadi; 13th, Leman from Keelung; 16th, Hastings from Swan River; 18th, Hallowsen from Sydney; 20th, Herrmann from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

July 13th, Lunalilo for Newchwang; 14th, Westbury for Ningpo, Tamerlane for Nagasaki; 15th, Warden Appleby for Yokohama; 17th, Lady Belmore for Nagasaki; 19th, Black Adder for London; 20th, San Francisco for Tientsin; 21st, Colibri for Chefoo, Jerusalem for Foochow; 22nd, Satsuma for Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 11th, str. Bombay from Hongkong, str. Tokio Maru from Shanghai; 12th, Jessie MacDonald from London, Cleander from London, Satsuma from London; 13th, str. Nevada from Shanghai; 14th, Ariel from Nagasaki; 15th, Vittor Pisani from Amoy, str. City of Peking from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

July 12th, Spirit of the Age for Kobe, Haute County for Nagasaki, str. Belgic for San Francisco, str. Oxfordshire for Amoy; 14th, str. Volga for Hongkong; 17th, str. Tokio Maru for Shanghai, str. Golden Age for Shanghai.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Sea Nymph	Manila	June 22
Sarah Nicholson	Manila	June 23

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Lucia	London	April 17
Melbrek	London	April 18
Pilgrim	Newcastle	April 24
Atona	Cardiff	April 28
Prince Louis	Cardiff	May 2
Robert Boak	Falmouth	May 3
Sotaerk	Shields	May 3
Irene	Hamburg	May 16
Excelsior	Cuxhaven	May 18
Solent	London	May 21
Eugenie	Cardiff	May 29
Capreas	Philadelphia	June 2
John C. Munro	London	June 3
America	Hamburg	June 3
Flintshire (s)	London	June 11
Chusan	London	June 14
Ulysses (s)	Liverpool	June 15
Eastern Monarch	Liverpool	June 17
Beemah	Liverpool	June 17
Mirella	Cardiff	June 20
Carolus Magnus	Liverpool	June 21
Stentor (s)	Liverpool	June 24

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

FOR SALE.

TAKOSIMA COAL at $8 per Ton, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER,
East Point.

587 Hongkong, 16th April, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1848.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf. Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by mutual consent on the 31st March, 1875.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

3m 773 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING BROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of

TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.

6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON to sign the name of our Firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

1m 1075 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY,

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of

MALCAMPO & Co.

JOAQUIM MALCAMPO GUIGON.

6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, JR., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

THOMPSON & Co.

Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow, June 5th, 1875. [3m 880

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—AD. ANDIE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. S. Hollick, Esq. | H. Hopphus, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nicaise, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY, AND NOVELTY IRON WORKS, No. 32, PRAYA WEST. MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RE-COPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.

A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.

Boats and Steam Launches built to order.

H. C. BAILIE,
Manager.

Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West, Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [3m 1148

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TANNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to direct the attention of the Public to his Superior WASHING MACHINE, which his employé has just brought to Hongkong from San Francisco, and with which he undertakes to WASH CLOTHES at a Moderate Price. By the use of this Machine Clothes will be washed without injury, and will not be destroyed by being beaten on the rocks, as is frequently the case when washed by the old method. The Undersigned solicits the Public to patronize him.

SZ-YIK.
Queen's Road, Wanchi, No. 293.

1m 1036 Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned has been appointed Secretary to the above Company, and that Mr. J. F. REDING has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

tf 797 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

To be Let.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on

Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.

252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Rose & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.

No. 11, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. PUDANEY.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 4, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from 1st August.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2050 Hongkong, 14th July, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, situated in Queen's Road.

Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

997 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Peel Street, newly painted and in good order, with new Iron Verandahs, containing 7 Rooms.

Apply to
H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL,
No. 17, Gage Street.

tf 998 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 458 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

CORNER HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st August prox. Rent $45.

Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER.

tf 1035 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ (%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

tf 1383 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 851 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 5th day of August, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A Collection of JAPANESE FLOWERING PLANTS, CREEPERS, SHRUBS, &c., ex S. S. *City of Tokio*, from Yokohama.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1192 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 5th August, 1875, at 4.30 P.M., on the Spot,—

The 12 Newly Built HOUSES situated in Upper Station Road (facing Baxter's House, Caine Road), INLAND LOT No. 599, measuring 10,800 feet. Ground Rent $35.70 per annum.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
Auctioneer.

1168 Hongkong, 28th July, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 9th day of August, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 3, Morrison Hill.—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room SUITES, Rep-covered SOFAS, Teak Morocco Covered CHAIRS, Vienna CHAIRS, TABLES, CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, PIER GLASS, CLOCKS, ENGRAVINGS, Kerosine CHANDELIERS, FENDERS and IRONS, Window CURTAINS with Brass POLES, ORNAMENTS, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Dining CHAIRS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Iron and Wooden BEDSTEADS, Double-wing WARDROBE, CHEST of DRAWERS, Cheval GLASS, Marble-top Toilet TABLE and GLASS, Marble-top WASHSTAND, LAMPS, &c., &c.

1 Cottage PIANO, by B. H. LUNAN, Lubec.
1 MUSICAL BOX.
1 Iron SAFE.
2 Breech-Loading FOWLING-PIECES.
3 RIFLES.

And

1 SEWING MACHINE, by WHEELER & WILSON.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1182 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1875.

NOTICE.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th day of August proximo,—

The Small Screw Steamer known as the

"WATER-LILY,"

as she now lies in this harbour.

This Vessel is almost new, and has just been fitted with very powerful Machinery. Speed on trial trip 8 to 10 knots, and is admirably suited for Towing purposes.

For Further Particulars, apply at AMOY DOCK, or to the Auctioneers.

C. GERARD & Co.

1m 1109 Amoy, 12th July, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by Messrs. BIBLEY & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on Board,

IN A FEW DAYS,

(The Postponement is owing to the interruption of the Cable between Hongkong and Yokohama.)

The First-class Iron Screw Steamship

"LY-EE-MOON,"

of 611.20 Tons Register, built in 1859, by the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company as a Paddle Steamer, and thoroughly renewed and converted into a Screw Steamer in 1873, by Messrs. W. WALTER & Co., of London, and fitted by the Ouseburn Engine Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Direct Acting Engines, Compound, Surface Condensing Principle, of 160 Horse-Power, Nominal, working up to 800 H.-P. effectual. Consumption of Coal (Takasima) about 15 Tons, speed 13 to 13½ Knots, Capacity of Bunkers about 160 Tons, Diameter of Cylinders 32in. and 62in. Length 272ft. 0in. Breadth 27ft. 5in. Depth of Hold 40ft. 0in.; to Keel 18ft. 0in. Carrying Capacity 1,250 Tons weight and measurement. Passengers 1st Class, 36; 2nd Class, 12; 3rd Class, 10; Deck Passengers, 490. Draft with Passengers and Cargo about 12ft. 6in., or deeply laden, 14ft. 6in. Class, Lloyds 90 yrs. Liverpool 20.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and is well found in Stores of all descriptions.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BIBLEY & Co., or to the AUCTIONEER, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser.

The Ship, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

1047 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1875.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the Covers "Tender for Ship," will be received by the Undersigned until Noon on THURSDAY, the 26th August next, for the Purchase of Her Majesty's Ship *Princess Charlotte.*

An Inventory of the Stores to be sold with the Ship, and of the Articles now on board which will not be sold with her, may be seen on application at this Office.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on acceptance of Tender, and the Ship, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk from that time.

JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1875. [1110

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.

ROYAL 8VO., CLOTH GILT, PRICE $10.

PIECE-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLEN TABLES, shewing the Net Returns in Sterling for Shipments via the Suez Canal to China. Calculated with special reference to the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets and Exchanges. By W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Hongkong.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.

3m 786 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1875.

Apply at
THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

Intimations.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. HAVE FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS,

DANISH BUTTER, in 1, 2, and 5 lb. Tins.
AMERICAN BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins and 4 lb. Bottles.
PRIME YORK HAMS.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
American CORNED BEEF, to suit families.
RYE FLOUR.
BUCK WHEAT.
BOKER'S BITTERS.
SALMON BELLIES.
SALMON, Smoked.
American OX TONGUES.
" SMOKED BACON.
" HAMS.
MOIR'S SAUSAGES, Truffled, Oxford, and Bologna.
" KIPPERED SALMON.
" HERRINGS.
" FINDON HADDOCKS.
" FRIED SOLES.
" HERRINGS *a la* SARDINES.
" STEWED EELS.
Best English BUNTING.
" " COTTON WASTE.
Glenfield STARCH.
THUMB BLUE.
FAIRBANE'S PLATFORM SCALES.
SHIP'S LAMPS.
ASH OARS.
DOWNTON'S SHIP'S FORCE PUMPS.
CANVAS HOSE.
INDIA-RUBBER HOSE, Suction and Delivery.
SHEET ZINC.
CUNNINGHAM'S PATENT CARVERS.
BENCH VICES.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
Royal Glendee Scotch WHISKY.
CLARETS, Breakfast and Dinner.
OLD TOM and A.V.H. GIN.
Pale Dry Dinner SHERRY.
Fine Old PORT.
KEUG'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.

344 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
PERFUME, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING-PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCEAUX & CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche, &c., &c., &c.

L. THEVENIN,
44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street,
lately the Premises of
Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

1183 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.

935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FREERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.

For Particulars, &c., apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

662 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE AT YOKOHAMA,

A GOOD partly ready money BUSINESS, doing between $700 and $800 per month. Capital required will not exceed $1,500. The present Proprietor leaving for Europe.

For full particulars, address "C. B," Office of this Paper.

1m 1044 Hongkong, 5th July, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.

(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI, XVII.)
(" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)

Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools.
BANHAP & CIE.

Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.

6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from BURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.

Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.

510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICES: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., *DENTIST,*

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

tf 47 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS, GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,

1499 Hongkong 23rd September, 1874.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Undermentioned Firms have been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports named:—

London.....Messrs. GEORGE CROSHAW & Co.
Canton ..... " DEACON & Co.
Foochow..... " WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
Yokohama..... " PAUL SCHINMANN & Co.
Hiogo..... THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, THIS DAY, the 3rd August instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held on the 20th July.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.

143 1122 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August next, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1875.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

22d 1166 Hongkong, 27th July, 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED, from the 9th to the 18th day of August next, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

22d 1167 Hongkong, 27th July, 1875.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of $2.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after the 10th prox. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Secretary's Office for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

1172 Hongkong, 28th July, 1875.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Instalment of $100 of the Call of $500 per share, authorized by the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st ult., is payable on the 31st July instant, at the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, Hongkong.

Interest at the rate of 12 % per annum will be charged against the holder for the time being of any shares, in respect of which the above-mentioned Instalment shall not be paid by the said 31st July.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,

tf 1097 Hongkong, 13th July, 1875.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

3m 1181 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

4m 1021 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 % per annum, or $4.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.

1129 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MAN (Englishman) desires an Engagement as CLERK in a Mercantile Establishment. He has had 3 years' experience in China. Good References. Address "CLERK," care of *Daily Press.*

1019 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Mr. NOWROJEE HOSUNGJEE must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before October the 7th, 1875, after which no Claims will be allowed.

Any parties indebted to the late Mr. NOWROJEE HOSUNGJEE are requested to make immediate payment.

P. DORABJEE,
Executor,
42, Hollywood Road.

1m 1065 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. *MENELAUS,* FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 2nd August for shipment per *ULYSSES.*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

7d 1159 Hongkong, 27th July, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship
"MADAGASCAR,"
Timm, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 3rd inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

2d 1188 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"YANGTSZE,"
E. Schultze, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

2d 1189 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at this Company's Office, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 21st Aug., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, the Report of the Directors, and to declare a Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

1193 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 7

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for the Work.*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Foochow	" RIDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOTZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 3RD, 1875.

IN yesterday's issue of this paper was republished, from the *Government Gazette*, the Act recently passed by the Congress of the United States to supplement former Acts in relation to immigration. The provisions of this Act are devised to put a stop both to the importation of Chinese and Japanese women for immoral purposes and to prevent the possibility of establishing the system of contract emigration of coolies. Both objects are laudable, and it is to be hoped that the measure will prove successful in remedying both evils. The penalties attaching to an infringement of the new law are very heavy and ought to have the desired effect. At any rate it will not be the fault of the United States Government if in the future the importation of Chinese women for purposes of prostitution is still carried on. The evil will doubtless not be crushed all at once, but the risks will be so serious that it cannot fail to receive a decided check. It may possibly result in giving to Chinese colonisation in America a still more temporary character in most instances, while in other cases prosperous Chinese settlers in the States may be induced to send for their female relations. The best and most beneficial emigration from any country must invariably be that which is voluntary and unassisted. It is this class of immigrant only the States care to welcome from the East. There are no great plantations there unworkable from want of hands to till them; the labour market is not much understocked, and there is no need for large gangs of Chinese coolies. Individuals of different crafts and trades can at all times find plenty of employment, but the Americans have no desire to see the lowest and poorest of the Celestials coming in locust-like swarms to monopolise certain forms of industry, and in others to usurp the place of Caucasians.

WE were loth to credit the report so positively asserted by the *Moulmain Advertiser* that Sir DOUGLAS FORSYTH and his suite consented to appear before the King of BURMAH minus their boots. It was hard to believe that a British Envoy could be found willing to degrade himself and lower the dignity of his country by submitting to so humiliating a ceremony. But Sir DOUGLAS FORSYTH, though he took off his shoes, extorted a concession from the imperious potentate of Ava that robbed the act of much of its servile character, and thereby in some sort and degree upheld his own dignity and maintained the honour of Great Britain. The Mandalay correspondent of the *Pioneer* says: "All Burmese precedent required that the English Envoy should walk shoeless amidst the mud that guards the approach to the KING's presence chamber." But Sir DOUGLAS refused to go through the mud to support Burmese royal dignity. "The KING, after two days' anxious deliberation, at last gave way, and ordered the mud to be carpeted. And with this concession to barbarian prejudice, which probably cost him many a bitter pang, 'the master of many white elephants, the great chief of righteousness,' paved the way to the interview." Why he should ever have dreamed of requiring such a ceremony from Europeans is simply unintelligible. Vain and inflated as he is with a sense of his own importance, his MAJESTY must know that the act would be in the highest degree repulsive and distasteful to an English Ambassador, and he ought to have waived the point without a moment's hesitation. The unwillingness with which he conceded the omission of this truly Oriental act of subservience shows not only how highly he estimates his own grandeur and dignity, but how lightly he regards the feelings of the representatives of Great Britain. But though he ungraciously yielded to Sir DOUGLAS FORSYTH's persistence, and allowed carpets to be spread over the mud, it cannot be satisfactory to Englishmen that the representative of Queen VICTORIA, the ruler of two hundred millions of people, should be compelled to divest himself of shoes before being admitted to the presence of a paltry prince like the King of BURMAH. The arrogance and tyranny of this monarch are likely to hasten his inevitable downfall. The treaty just concluded has not disposed of all the difficulties between Burmah and the British Government. The latest telegrams received confirm the report of his refusal to allow British troops to march through his territory to the frontiers of Yunnan if necessary. It seems probable that this refusal has been brought about by the influence of the Peking Government, to whom he pays tribute. Whether or not the visit of LEE-SEE-TAI had anything to do with his decision it is impossible to say positively; but he may have been menaced with the vengeance of China in case of acquiescing in this demand. In that case he has been placed between two fires, and has foolishly yielded to the weakest. For it would be much easier for him to repel a Chinese invasion, assisted by British influence or arms, than it would prove to oppose English forces. He may, however, have been advised by the Chinese Government that the Yunnan difficulty would be settled pacifically, and that he might safely refuse permission which would not be needed—a refusal which, with the necessity for it, would probably be speedily forgotten. But it may turn out yet that he has reckoned without his host, for there is no disguising the fact that the British Authorities are fully determined to explore the intended trade route through Burmah into China, while both in India and England a feeling in favour of the annexation of Burmah is growing stronger daily.

The directors of the Assam Tea Company, in their report for 1874, state that the net revenue is less by £3,196; but, notwithstanding this, the directors are able to propose the dividend of 22½ per cent., the same as was paid in the preceding year. This will leave £2,916 to go to reserve. Five per cent. of the dividend has been paid already, and the remaining 17½ was to be paid on the 10th of July.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform, at 6 this evening, in the Public Gardens, the following programme:—

Quick March	"Berkeley"	Parlow.
Overture	"La Violette"	Corafa.
Valse	"Frühlings Lieder"	Gung'l.
Selection	"Madame L'Archiduc"	Offenbach.
Galop	"Jockeys"	Godfrey.

"God Save the Queen."

W. W. FRAYLING, Bandmaster.

An extraordinary case of personal duress was tried, says the *Singapore Times*, before Captain Douglas on the 23rd ulto. On the evening of the 8th ulto., Inspector Richardson, of the Rochore Police Station, was informed by two Tee Chew Chinese that one of their friends had been tied up in a house in Beach Road, by a Hokien Chinaman, who was detaining him there for debt. They were unable to ascertain whether the man was still under detention, and to endeavour to effect his release quietly, but in about half an hour they returned and reported that the man still refused to release him. The Inspector then proceeded to the house, where he found the man detained up stairs, though not made fast, having been evidently recently released from his bonds, the marks of which were visible on both wrists. Mr. Richardson at once released the man, and took the master of the house into custody. The latter was on the 23rd ultimo defended by Mr. Donaldson, but the evidence against him being clear, Captain Douglas fined him $30, and ordered him to find sureties to keep the peace for six months.

Pity the sorrows of poor Japan, says an American contemporary, and of her amiable and well-intentioned rulers in their efforts to discriminate between the tares and the wheat of Western ideas and productions. How can they be expected to recognize intuitively that the Bible, the needle gun, the English language and the telegraph are unmixed boons, whilst about Communism, women's rights, paper currency, and the Coolie traffic there hangs a dubiety. Unfortunately, all the quack nostrums of our modern society charlatans are being thrust one after another upon the ingenious and confiding Japs. A morning contemporary intimates an opinion that the difficulties of selection will be overcome, and that a few years' course will exhibit Japan ahead of many European countries. This is a possible denouement, but not a very probable one. Should it eventuate, it will involve an intellectual development without any parallel in history; Draper can write a fresh book, and the Anglo-Saxon race may set to work microscopically to search for their superiority. Japan has been very hungry for the new and the true, but her stomach has been decidedly over-gorged, and that, too, with a considerable proportion of garbage. It will take some time for her body-politic to assimilate or reject the contents of its too profuse bill of fare.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

2nd August.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

GAMBLING.

A man named Li Ahong, recognised as having been in gaol before, was again brought up for gambling.

He was sent to six weeks' hard labour.

STEALING FOWLS.

A man, named Wong Afat, was charged by a woman with stealing a fowl.

The prisoner appears to have got a reputation for being a good hand at catching fowls. He was remanded until Friday next, for the purpose of hunting up previous cases.

LARCENY.

A man named Lui Ashu was charged by a lad, named Chow Aloe, with stealing 100 cash from his fish basket in the Central Market.

The prisoner was sent to one month's hard labour.

EXTENSIVE THEFT.

Choy Achun was charged by a man, named Mah Chun Kau, with stealing a clock, an umbrella, an opium pipe, three cotton jackets, a silk jacket, three pairs of trowsers, two quilts, and 100 cash from his house, No. 74, Bonham Strand.

The prisoner, a hard opium smoker, denied the charge, and said his master owed him $6, three months' salary. He was remanded until Friday next.

GAMBLING.

Shek Wong Kit and three others were charged with gambling at Sowkewan.

The Police who produced mats, cash, cups, and counters, said there were two groups, comprising about 60 gamblers on their arrival in disguise at the scene.

The first prisoner (the manager) was sent to one month's hard labour; he was also fined $25, in default two months' more, and he was likewise ordered to find security in $25 for a further term of six months. The rest of the prisoners were fined $10 each, in default 21 days' hard labour; and were also each sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Cheung Apa was charged with assaulting his creditor on the head with a chopper, because he asked for payment of debt.

The prosecutor said it was wilfully done and he had to be sent to the Hospital.

The prisoner denied the charge, and said the prosecutor fell on some small wood which the marks on his head would show.

The prosecutor, who was bandaged up, was sent down to the hospital, and a certificate was produced from Dr. Wharry which bore out the prisoner's statement.

His Worship ordered the prisoner to take off the bandages, when two or three small marks showed he had fallen on some fire wood. His Worship lectured him very severely, saying that through his wickedness he was nearly sending the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

The prisoner was then discharged, and the prosecutor was placed in the dock in his place and was fined $25; in default, three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED IMPUDENT THEFT.

Leung Aho, amah to Mr. Noronha, charged a coolie with snatching from her hand $5.70, whilst she was making some purchases at the corner of Cochrane Street.

After evidence the case was remanded till the 3rd instant (this day).

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

TONG V. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Before Mr. Justice Quain and a special Jury, June 24th.)

This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages against the Peninsular and Oriental Company for injury suffered by him in consequence of the alleged negligence of their servants.

The defendants pleaded not guilty of negligence, and therefore not liable for the consequences of the running down.

It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff that he had got an appointment at Hongkong, to which he was about to proceed when the accident by which he suffered loss of property and prospects occurred. Having got the appointment, a relative of his provided a passage for him, and the vessel in which he was about to sail was lying snug at anchor at Gravesend at the time of the accident. He had joined the vessel and was on board with his luggage, when the *Indus*, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessel, ran into, cut down, and sunk the barque. His personal luggage went down with her, and became to him a total loss. He valued it at between £200 and £300, but his loss was not confined to that. He also lost the situation to which he had been appointed.

The defence was that the barque that was run down by the *Indus* was in charge of a river Pilot at the time the accident happened; that in approaching Gravesend, in their passage from Southampton, a barque crossed before the *Indus*, and that in trying to avoid running her down the man on the look-out did not see the barque in which the plaintiff was a passenger, and the accident was consequently unavoidable on their part.

The learned Judge having summed up the evidence,

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

The learned Judge stayed execution, and gave leave to move the Court above to set the verdict aside and for a new trial.

CHINA AND BURMAH.

The *Daily News* says it would be satisfactory to know on good authority what the relations between the Burmese and Chinese Governments really are, though this we shall probably learn when the time comes for publishing the explanation given to Sir Douglas Forsyth as to the reception of Lessetabi. The Chinese Government will, moreover, have to be addressed in due time on the subject of trade with its western provinces; but in the meanwhile it has to account to us for the attack upon Colonel Browne's party at Manwyne. When the Chinese Government learn that the King of Burmah has come to terms with us they will, perhaps, see the impolicy of offering further opposition to our peaceful enterprises, and facilitate the only kind of progress we wish to make on their frontiers, the multiplication of facilities for the exchange of commodities between their people and ours.

The *Post* holds that, even if the King of Burmah did entertain hostile designs, we may be sure that no thoughts of revenge would ever tempt him to an unequal contest with the overwhelming power of Great Britain in Asia if there was no China at his back to encourage him with the hope of assistance. It is plain that the Indian Government is entirely of this opinion too, if the report be correct which asserts that one of the conditions insisted upon by Sir Douglas Forsyth was the permission for a British army to pass in case of necessity through the Burmese territory to the Chinese frontier. It may be presumed, nevertheless, that, in spite of the reports of alarmists, the danger of a rupture between Britain and China is sufficiently remote. We may reasonably conclude that the new Chinese sense of a want of preparedness is one of the best securities against China's rushing into war.

THE STORY OF THE GAIKWAR.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that the Blue-books which have just been published remove some of the doubts and explain some of the mysteries which have hung over the story of the Gaikwar's deposition. The inconsistency of the course taken by the Home Government was so glaring that those who had confidence in Lord Salisbury's administration felt sure that there must be some secret that was not told, some reason for treating the Gaikwar in so illogical a way which was not disclosed in Lord Northbrook's proclamation. This now proves to be the case. After the Gaikwar was put on his probation it was discovered that he had been previously guilty of crimes so heinous that, if his guilt had been known, he would never have been allowed to have any time of probation at all, and would have been deposed as wholly unfit to govern. It was very hard for Lord Salisbury to know what to do. If the Gaikwar was to be declared guilty of having poisoned Colonel Phayre, then, Lord Salisbury thought, there was nothing to do but to hang him. To hang a native prince whose guilt all the native members of a Commission had declared not to be proved, would have been a very strong measure; and if he was not to be hanged, he must not be declared guilty. Having settled that the Gaikwar should not be hanged, Lord Salisbury had next to settle whether he should be deposed. He chose, as most impartial persons will think, quite rightly, that the Gaikwar should be deposed. The embarrassing position of Lord Salisbury must be appreciated before his conduct is criticised; and it is to be hoped that before long the story of the Gaikwar will be looked at as a whole, and that all that will be remembered will be that, somehow and in the long run, the English Government saved Baroda from the tyranny of an execrable ruler.

THE EFFECT OF DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.

An interesting and important question in the interpretation of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, which has almost forced on the judges the necessity of making the law on the point, has just come before the Court of Appeal in Chancery. The facts of the case—Ebb v. Boulnois—were that the plaintiff, who had obtained his discharge under a petition for liquidation in June, 1871, but leaving the liquidation itself still pending, afterwards sold a piece of ground which he had subsequently acquired to the defendant, but on a suit for specific performance being now brought, the latter pleaded that the property was really vested in the trustees of the plaintiff, under the liquidation which had not been closed. This brought up the whole question of the effect of the discharge under the Bankruptcy Act. The defendant relied upon section 15, which provides, *inter alia*, that the property divisible among the creditors shall comprise "all such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy, or may be acquired by or devolve on him during its continuance." The plaintiff, on the other hand, relied on the following clause in section 48:—"When a bankruptcy is closed, or at any time during its continuance, with the assent of the creditors testified by the special resolution, the bankrupt may apply to the Court for an order of discharge." The difficulty is that the first clause enacts distinctly that all property acquired during the continuance of the bankruptcy, shall vest in the trustees, but the second clause enacts that the bankrupt may be "discharged" in a certain way while the bankruptcy continues, and "discharge" would be a meaningless term if the after acquired property of the bankrupt remained liable. Eventually the Court have decided for the view that the words as to "discharge" shall overrule the other, thus cutting the knot of a difficulty which is really created by the inconsistent language of the same Act of Parliament in different sections. Lord Justice James in giving judgment, expressly said that section 15 must be read as if it had been made "subject to the proviso hereinafter contained in section 48." Common sense, he thought, must be applied to reconcile the two enactments, and most people will no doubt agree with him.

THE RECEPTION OF SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH'S MISSION.

MANDALAY, Tuesday, June 15th.

This morning, with all the pomp and circumstance befitting the occasion, Sir Douglas Forsyth and the members of the Mission had their first audience with His Majesty. The procession started from the Residency at 7.25 a.m., in the following order:—Burmans carrying the presents. The Sailors of H. M. S. *Briton*. The Escort of Infantry and Artillery. The Viceroy's letter in a gold howdah. Sir Douglas Forsyth. Colonel Duncan. Captain Strover, British Resident. Captain Brine, R.N., and Captain Forsyth. Captain Law and Mr. Hewitt, R. A. Dr. Tobin and Mr. Gordon. Dr. Guillmore, Residency Surgeon, and Mr. Eliot, Assistant Resident. Captain Langley of the *Nemesis*.

With the exception, of course, of the escort, all were mounted on elephants, and the Woondouk, Kulin-woon, and other officers who had been told off by the King to look after the comforts of the party, accompanied them the whole way, also on elephants. (Whenever a painful necessity requires one in India to ride an elephant, the troubles of the journey are, as far as they can be, mitigated by the howdah and seat being made not positively uncomfortable. But the howdahs in this country have been constructed with a diabolical ingenuity apparently for the sole purpose of torturing Europeans. Imagine a ride of an hour and a half in a wooden tub, with a cushion for the seat—it is true, but with a thick rail to meet the small of your back. There you have to sit with your legs tucked up, and—swear. You must excuse this outburst, but my back is very painful.) A regiment of cavalry, in number about 250, and a body of infantry of perhaps 300, were sent by the King to escort the Mission the whole way, and after the city gates were entered, the rest of the route was lined with infantry up to the walls of the palace. It is impossible to state how many soldiers there are in the King's service, for it seems that he only gives an order to produce a certain number of men to carry arms, and they are forthcoming at the required time. Their uniforms are varied. The infantry that accompanied the procession had red jackets and putees, and wore also tin helmets of conical outline. Those that lined the city were simply clothed in the ordinary costume of the country, while those inside the outer walls of the palace had red or green tail coats. The escort again had sighted rifles, while the rest had only Brown Besses. There were no swords or *dahs* to be seen, and the offensive weapon of the police, who kept the general public within bounds, was a long bamboo. The city, in the centre of which stands the palace, is enclosed by a brick wall, from twenty to thirty feet high, backed by a mud embankment. Attempts have apparently been made at forming bastions, but the results look more like half turrets. The whole enclosure is about a mile and a quarter square, and is surrounded by a moat about forty yards wide and twelve feet deep, fed from a natural lake not far from the city. The streets within the walls seem much better kept than those outside, and there was little to offend the eye or the nose as the procession wound slowly up one street and down another for about an hour. It was not till 8.50 that Sir Douglas dismounted at the outer gate of the palace, and the troops remaining outside, the procession marched up to the second gate. (The men of the *Briton* who carried no arms, were admitted to the audience.) After this there was a third gate to be passed, and we then found ourselves in a large courtyard, and facing the palace itself. A flight of about a dozen steps leads up to what may be called the ground floor, and it is at the foot of these steps that all shoes have to be removed. And here I will give the history of the concession which Sir Douglas has, for the first time, extorted from the King of Burmah. At the top of the steps is a colonnade which extends the whole length of the building, and the floor of which is at this time of year upt to be muddy and at any time dirty. Sir Douglas insisted that carpets should be laid down from the very point at which he took off his shoes. This *may* seem a small matter to have a dispute about, but it took two days to settle it. The King and his ministers insisted upon precedent. Sir Douglas was as firm on his side, and rejected an attempt at a compromise made by the King. The discussion ended, as I have hinted, in the King having to lay down a carpet the whole way. This concession was felt by all as taking away any objections they might have felt as to debating themselves before the King, and it is of no small importance to have broken down the barrier of precedent, which the Burmans seem in some points so obstinate in preserving.

The party stopped in the centre of the colonnade, and seated themselves on the ground, care being taken to turn the soles of the feet away from the throne, which was as yet untenanted. Between the Mission and the throne was a hall occupied by troops, neatly dressed, and forming the King's body-guard; and in front of them were seated twelve richly dressed men with swords, whose vocation I could not discover. The whole of the terrace and colonnade was filled with Burmese officials in velvet dresses and with tall hats (somewhat similar to those of Parsees); but it was rather painful to notice among them Dr. Marfels, a German in the King's service, and lately his Conservator of Forests, who has quite adopted the customs of the country of his adoption. After we had been there about five minutes, and had had no indication of the King's neighbourhood, save the sound of music from within, there was suddenly a hush through the audience, the music came nearer, ceased, the gold doors at the back of the throne flew open, and we saw the King, toiling painfully up the steps, helping himself up by the banisters on each side. He sat down, took some betel-nut from a gold box by his side, had a good look round the place with his opera-glasses, and then was still enough to allow us to observe him. The distance at which we were prevents my being able to say more than that he is a thin, worn-looking, elderly man with small, bright eyes, and not undignified in his bearing. The whole of the proceedings to-day were ceremonial, and he sat still and listened, but took no part in them. The Brahmins from inside the palace first chanted a hymn in his honour; the ball was kept rolling by one of the heralds seated on the left of the Envoy, who chanted a list of the King's titles and virtues, and then another official read the Viceroy's letter to the King. The last official next read out a list of the presents brought by the Mission, which consisted of a sword and a number of very handsome Cashmere shawls. Two Arabs have also been brought up to present to the King, but they are to be sent to the palace later. Another official seated at the foot of the throne then asked after the health of the Queen and royal family, the length of the Envoy's journey, the general prosperity of the country, and the happiness of the people. The King rose from his seat, and the audience was over. His Majesty's presents, which comprised a *dah* in a gold sheath, 18 gold cups, and a handsome ruby ring, were brought to the Envoy, who was also invested with the order of the Tesilwe; and after fruits and sweetmeats of sorts had been carried round among the visitors, Sir Douglas left the palace to return to the Residency. The Tesilwe is a sash of gold strings and broad gold buckles worn over the left shoulder. The King has twenty-four strings to his, and one with twelve was given to Sir Douglas. The rank of the wearer is determined by the number of strings, varying from six to twenty-four.

Everything about the palace, except the basement and floor, was, as far as we could see, covered with gold-leaf; roof, columns, ceiling, and all shone in the morning sun, and made a pretty picture. The scene, however, rather reminded me of the Burmans as they appear when worshipping one of the temples at the Shoay Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon. The King, seated in silence afar off, and high on his throne, and his kneeling courtiers bowing before him, seemed to differ but little from the golden image of Gaudama and his suppliants.

The King's dress is of velvet, covered with gold thread, and his crown of almost pure gold. I cannot tell what the throne is made of, but it is *much* like that depicted in the *Charivari* the other day. The peacocks' tails are not far off, and kneeling figures are carved at the foot.

It is impossible to say at present when Sir Douglas Forsyth will receive an answer to the letter, or have another audience; but I may be able to add this information before the mail closes. Sir Douglas breakfasts to-morrow with the Prime Minister, and will afterwards call upon the other two chief ministers, but no business will be then discussed. I send you a copy of the Viceroy's letter of introduction, which was read at the audience yesterday.

Your Majesty,—I beg to inform your Majesty that I have despatched Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, as my Envoy to your Majesty's Court. He is attended by two British officers, a suitable establishment, and the usual escort.

Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth is the bearer of this letter, which he will deliver to your Majesty in person.

Whatever representation Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth may make, your Majesty will be pleased to consider as coming from myself.—I am, your Majesty's sincere friend,

NORTHBROOK.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Simla, 7th May, 1875.

—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

THE MERCHANT VESSELS OF THE WORLD.

The following table is copied from the "Bureau Veritas" report of 1875, just issued, and shows the percentage of increase or decrease in number and tonnage of sea-going merchant sailing vessels and steamers of each country named, in 1874, as compared with the year 1870. The following in regard to the sailing vessels:

American—The percentage of decrease in number of vessels is 2.22, and in tonnage, 3.12.

Austrian—Percentage of increase in number of vessels, 12.09, and tonnage, 3.13.

Belgian—Percentage of decrease in number, 29.17, and in tonnage, 34.28.

British—Percentage of decrease in number, 11.34, and in tonnage, 23.01.

Danish—Percentage of decrease, in number, 12.44, and in tonnage, 5.47.

Dutch—Percentage of decrease in number, 16.09, and in tonnage, 13.24.

French—Percentage of decrease in number, 23.91, and in tonnage, 17.44.

German—Percentage of decrease in number, 19.28, and in tonnage, 18.47.

Greek—Percentage of increase in number, 19.91, and in tonnage, 8.32.

Italian—Percentage of increase in number, 27.92, and in tonnage, 35.29.

Norwegian—Percentage of increase in number, 22.23, and in tonnage, 35.29.

Portuguese—Percentage of increase in number, 11.41, and in tonnage, 6.65.

Russian—Percentage of increase in number, 9.34. Decrease in tonnage, 4.28.

Spanish—Percentage of decrease in number, 11.92, and in tonnage, 6.57.

Swedish—Percentage of decrease in number, 1.30. Increase in tonnage, 6.23.

Various—Percentage of increase in number, 44.18, and in tonnage, 26.52.

Total percentage—Decrease of 5.43 in number, and 2.47 in tonnage.

The following as regards steamers:—

American—Percentage of increase in number 2.62, and in tonnage 49.62.

Austrian—Percentage of increase in number 9.46, and in tonnage 87.40.

Belgian—Percentage of increase in number 178.57, and in tonnage 288.20.

British—Percentage of increase in number 23.74, and in tonnage 82.52.

Danish—Percentage of increase in number 52.27, and in tonnage 222.52.

Dutch—Percentage of increase in number 30.49, and in tonnage 137.85.

French—Percentage of increase in number 9.37, and in tonnage 49.67.

German—Percentage of increase in number 73.23, and in tonnage 155.71.

Greek—Percentage of increase in number 12.50, and in tonnage 63.12.

Italian—Percentage of increase in number 27.21, and in tonnage 150.31.

Norwegian—Percentage of increase in number 330.77, and in tonnage 598.63.

Portuguese—Percentage of increase in number 27.77 and in tonnage 40.53.

Russian—Percentage of increase in number 182.25, and in tonnage 290.80.

Spanish—Percentage of increase in number 43.24, and in tonnage 113.35.

Swedish—Percentage of increase in number 134.94, and in tonnage 315.61.

Various percentages of increase in numbers 136.73, and in tonnage 276.63.

Total percentage of increase: 29.84 in number, and 87.11 in tonnage.

MISSIONS.

Commenting on the recent Missionary Conference in London the *Times* says:—

The Conference seems to have been occupied with a number of generalities, and when it touched on any practical questions it mainly served to suggest how very far we still are from any vital apprehension of the work before us. At this time of day, for instance, when we have been in contact with heathen races for about two hundred years, the first paper read at a Conference is "On a Native Ministry—the best mode of developing it." Consider the significance of the perplexity thus revealed. The religions we encounter are, of course, both in doctrine and in discipline, entirely under Native administration. They have taken hold of the Native mind; they are represented by a Native priesthood; they are explained and enforced by native teachers. A religion, moreover, is the most intimate and characteristic product of the character and mind of a race. Their whole philosophy, their most familiar ideas, their ancestral habits are blended with it. In the case especially of people like the Hindoos or the Chinese who are the heirs of a long and elaborate civilization, ideas have no entrance into their minds which do not approach them through their traditional mode of thought, and which are not adapted to their ordinary tone of feeling. Ought it to need any elaborate argument to convince the friends of Missions that this vast Native influence can only be effectually encountered by Natives themselves; that Christianity, in other words, must be presented as a Native religion before it can be generally accepted by Natives? The bare fact of such a thesis being seriously discussed is infinitely and lamentably instructive. Too much and too speedy success is, no doubt, often expected from Missionary work; but it might at least be expected that by this time the real nature of the problem would be better understood. Moreover, if Christianity had as yet taken a vital root among heathen races, the question thus cautiously discussed would have solved itself. If the people of India or China had been in any effectual sense indoctrinated with Christianity, they would not have waited for the suggestion of a Conference in Cannon-street before establishing Native ministrations. The essence of any real religion—notwithstanding Mr. Max Müller—is to spread and to be propagated by its votaries. The unsatisfactory part of Missionary work hitherto is that there is so little sign of this inherent vitality. The various Missionary Churches seem like artificial constructions built around an English centre. They depend entirely upon the European impulse, and seem unable to stand alone. There are religious ferments at work among the people of the East, as among those of the West; and in the Native religions these movements need no external impulse. But Christian Missions seem to make impressions upon the edge of Native thought and society, but not to succeed in setting any general wave of thought and feeling in motion. When Christianity arose in the Roman Empire the circles of its influence multiplied continuously, and spread with ever-increasing intensity. But Christianity among the heathens at the present day is just as we have manufactured it, and nothing more. Perhaps the main secret of failure is to be discerned in this error. We have gone to the East imbued with as much obstinacy of European ideas as the Natives possess in respect to their own. The history of Christianity is in a remarkable degree that of the transformation of its dogmatic aspect and its discipline under the influence of various national tendencies. The main facts on which it is built remain the same; but the mode in which it presented itself to an Alexandrian father, a Western monk, a German mystic, and an English Puritan are so different as to be scarcely at first mutually comprehensible. Our early Missionary efforts were, unfortunately, to a very great extent marred by this narrowness. Good men went out to India with no other conceptions of the Gospel than those which they had inherited from Puritan, Methodist, Low Church, or High Church systems in England, and at this day the highest ambition of some of the most zealous promoters of Missions is to export, full blown, a Bishop of the purest Anglican type, imbued with purely Anglican prepossessions, to countries in which the very germs of Christian thought have yet to be produced. If the friends of Missions are beginning to think that a Native Ministry is desirable, there is, perhaps, some hope that this narrow conception of the work is beginning to yield to the lessons of experience. Nothing has really been done until the truths and facts of Christianity possess an attraction for the Native mind and begin to fall into the moulds of Native thought. The first object of Missionary work should be to understand the natives and bring Christianity into relation with their traditional feelings and thoughts. For this purpose, the work of Natives themselves is the most essential of all conditions. Until we get rid entirely of the idea that every Native Church is to be a reproduction of an English parish, there is no chance of real success. The Natives must work out the problem for themselves.

THE RECENT HEAVY FAILURES.

Since we last wrote there has been a succession of severe failures, of which the full particulars will be found in our City article, the worst being that of Alex. Collie and Co. in the East India trade, who seem to have been long sustained by drawing accommodation bills on various houses, all of whom have of course perished at the same time. Almost all the firms which have now failed have been supported for a long time by the London Discount Market—the bills being, in the first instance, discounted either by Messrs. Sanderson's, of whom we spoke a fortnight since, or by Messrs. Young, Borthwick, and Co., a smaller firm of bill-brokers, who have collapsed since. These bills were then re-discounted at some bank, and so the firms, which have probably often been long insolvent, have been maintained in existence till now. The liabilities of them all are very large, and frightening figures are current in the market which represent them. It must be remembered, however, that these liabilities are liabilities on the same bills, both drawer, acceptor, and indorser having failed. As far as the banks are concerned, these bills are not three distinct debts, but one single debt, for which three persons are answerable. And this will diminish the loss. But even after this deduction, the real, serious fact remains that a very large amount of bad paper has been long kept afloat by re-discount at the banks for bill-brokers of no corresponding property, and who did not know their business, and that the simultaneous discovery of the whole mass will cause many important bad debts, which will reduce the profits of London banks, and will cause the approaching meetings of many to be by no means cheerful, but the contrary.

That such a course of business should have been possible shows three things.

1st. That the immense accumulations of money which have of late years been made in London banks, and especially in the largest joint stock ones, have not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the business power which could alone enable them to use that money safely. It is common sense that an organisation which is adequate to lend nine or ten millions may be wholly inadequate to lend ten or twenty. The amount of detail necessary to lend such immense sums on bills is very great, and it is evident that our largest banks in some cases have not at their command a sufficient amount of organised capacity to cope with this detail.

Secondly, we must remember that much of the new money of late years collected in London, has been attracted thither by high rates of interest at call or short notice. But money at high rates will not permit bad debts. This has always been observed of a bill-broker's business. The amount of interest given for money is so near that charged, that no margin is left for any considerable aggregate of bad debts. And some of our largest joint stock banks appear to have been, in fact, doing bill-broker's business, for they gave about equal rates for money, and employed them in the discount of bills taken not from their customers, but in the open market. It is true that these bills were re-discounted for bill-brokers, but then these brokers were not worth anything sufficient to be a useful guarantee in very large transactions. Bad bills of large amount taken from them might nearly as well have been taken in the open market. Our banks have in some cases, therefore, been doing bill-broker's business without the knowledge of bills which a good bill-broker has, or the careful scrutiny of bills which he practises. They have been giving rates for money which can only "pay," or be justified, if that money can be employed without making considerable bad debts, and they have made such bad debts.

Thirdly, a doubt presses on many minds whether *any* organisation, or any amount of care, will enable such very large sums to be employed at such high rates of interest on call or on short notice. Certainly the present amount of capacity and the present degree of organisation are not adequate. And in the long run the test is the balance sheet. If a bank engages to pay more for money than it can properly make, it will do unsound business in try to make it pay, and the consequence will be serious loss. Late events prove that important changes are necessary; so many bad bills could not otherwise have been so long maintained in circulation, nor would so much money for which high rates were given have been employed in their re-discount.

These failures have, for the moment, prevented the fall in the value of money, which was impending, but as soon as credit settles again, there is no doubt that the rate of discount will fall. We can hardly rejoice sufficiently that these misfortunes happened when money was cheap, and the Bank reserve daily strengthening; if they had happened when money was 7 or 8 per cent., and when there was a heavy foreign drain upon a small Bank reserve, the calamity would have been of the greatest magnitude.—*Economist.*

Of the Manchester trade with the East the *Manchester Examiner* says:—

"It is undeniable that the struggle of merchants against the decline has been almost intermittent for ten years, and has been greatest during the last two; but the more recent decline has never even approached in precipitancy and extent that which followed upon the close of the American War. In fact, we may say broadly that the losses during the past two years have not, upon the average, exceeded the interest upon the capital employed, while we much doubt whether they have been so great. Above all, it should not be lost sight of that those losses fall, for the most part, upon fortunes of great magnitude actually ascertained to have been realized. Moreover, since the close of the Indian Famine—that is, for almost a year now—Indian transaction have not been generally losing ones; while shipments to China have mostly shown a fair trading profit. The greatest losses lately have been in the minor markets, and perhaps the disclosure of the late embarrassments falling principally on small markets—*e.g.*, on Japan and Ceylon—offer an explanation of the bad trade recently done there."

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE ARMY.

The Duke of Cambridge attended a civic banquet at the Mansion House recently, and was called upon to respond to the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," given from the chair. His Royal Highness, who on rising was much cheered, said:—"In the presence of a large number of most distinguished officers of the profession to which I have the honour to belong, I beg in their name and that of the Army generally to acknowledge the toast which has been so judiciously proposed by the Lord Mayor, and which is always received with so much good feeling in the City of London. I feel persuaded that the sentiments expressed by the Lord Mayor are those which induce you always to accept this toast in the same spirit that you have to-night, because you feel persuaded that both the Army and the Navy are necessary to secure the liberty as well as protect the commerce and greatness of this great and powerful nation. Gentlemen of the City of London are well aware, as regards their own individual interests, that when they want a particular article they must go into the market and pay for it at a price which is fair. That also ought to be the case with regard to the two Services, but it certainly is not the case with regard to the Army. I believe that the feelings of this great community are just the same now as they have ever been, and that if the matter were tested the same result would be found in regard to the empire at

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Wybert Reeve is to be the manager of the new Edinburgh Theatre.

The Duke of Beaufort has consented to become President of the Musical Artists' Society.

A committee has been formed to give concerts for the benefit of Mr. G. W. Martin, who so long carried on the National Choral Society.

The famous violin formerly belonging to Baillot, the celebrated violinist, has been purchased by Mr. George Maddock, of Leeds, for 600 guineas.

It is stated that an action for libel brought by Mrs. Weldon against M. Gounod, in consequence of some articles in Parisian newspapers, will be tried in Paris shortly.

Mr. Boucicault does not intend playing in the "Shaughraun" when it is produced in London. In America, it has been a failure without the author in the principal character.

Verdi was fêted on his arrival at Vienna, his first appearance in the Austrian capital for thirty-two years, since, in fact, the production there of his opera, "Nabuchodonosor."—

Franz Liszt, who has lately been the King of Holland's guest at Loo, has received an order, and a writing desk worth 24,000 marks, as proofs of the esteem of his Royal host.—*Academy.*

Liszt is reported to be actively organising the new Pesth Academy of Music. Its chief professors are named Von Bulow, Witte, Franz Erkel, Robert Volkmann, and Cornelius Abranyi.

Neilson will appear in a new poetical play, founded on a work by Alfred Tennyson. Signor Rossi will make his first appearance in England, and negotiations are pending with Madame Ristori to play with him.

Mario is at present in Paris. He is a native of the island of Sardinia, where his father, the Marquis de Candia, held the appointment of Viceroy when the young officer of the Guards embraced his artistic career.

The post of director of the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg and Moscow, vacant by the resignation of M. Gedeonoff, has been bestowed on M. Stiefan Falyzine, private secretary to the Grand Duke Michel Nicolaewitch, Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Mr. Alfred B. Allen is engaged in writing an orchestral scene, suggestive of Gustave Doré's celebrated picture, "The Dream of Pilate's Wife." The work will, it is expected, obtain its first hearing at one of the Crystal Palace Saturday concerts of the next winter series.

We are authorised to state that the appointment of Succentor and Director of Musical Instruction at Eton College has been offered to Mr. Joseph Barnby. We are glad to hear that his acceptance of the position will not interfere with his public engagements in London. We believe that the appointment is worth not less than £1,500 a-year.—*Concordia.*

An amusing story tells how an actor recently made one of *Henriette's* most pathetic scenes in "Two Orphans" ridiculous by answering the girl's sad story about her lost sister with the words, "I will order *shirts* to be made for her immediately." He meant *search*, and it is a pity he did not say what he meant, for the laughter he aroused was uncontrollable, and was by no means welcome to the representative of *Henriette.*

The *Worcester Journal* states that the efforts of the mayor and other influential gentlemen of the city and county to secure the use of the cathedral for a musical festival this year has proved wholly unavailing. The dean and chapter has decided to make no concession whatever, and the project must therefore be regarded as finally abandoned. There is, however, some chance of its being held at Hereford, instead, we are elsewhere informed.

The latest idea evolved from the fertile brain of the American manager consists of presenting each lady visitor with a miniature silver brick commemorative of the occasion. The small block of metal is, of course, intended for the chatelaine, and is, doubtless, an attraction to the ornament-loving sex. So far it is useful enough; but unfortunately there are plenty of entertainments which would be dear at the price of a stall, even with a model "Nevada brick" thrown in.

A propos of an aged opera-bouffe songstress who appeared at a recent benefit a New York contemporary observes:—"This lady, who lends instre to a box on first nights through the magnificence of her toilettes, came forward in gorgeous yellow satin and black velvet, wreathed with flaming flowers, and was instantly presented, amidst the loud and continued applause of a *petit maître* in the orchestra sofas, and two ushers near the door, with three bouquets. 'Tis sweet to be remembered when the voice is far away!" This is not kind.

It is well known that opera singers receive large sums for their services, and perhaps a few of the actual figures taken at random may prove interesting. Madame Patti receives £200 for each night she sings at the opera; at concerts she receives £50 for each song and £30 for each *encore.* M. Capoul, who is about to leave Mr. Mapleson and join the Covent Garden troupe next year, has a salary of £400 per month; at a party given by Baron Rothschild this gentleman once received £100 for singing two songs. Mesdrs. Faure and Nicolini each receive the sum of £620 per month for their services at the opera.—"Lorgnette" in the *Sportsman.*

The "Affaire Coverley," or Tichborne Case, at the Ambigu Comique, was, says the Paris correspondent of *Figaro*, nearly too much for its performers the other night. The axle-tree of the locomotive which plays the principal part in the drama snapped asunder and the terrified performers were in extreme danger of enacting a real tragedy on the stage. The enginoman put on the brake and stopped the carriage as it was on the point of crushing the actors. There was much screaming and shouting, but no disaster happened. In consequence, however, of the indisposition of the engine—that leading member of the company—the theatre had to be closed the next night.

A meeting convened by the Prince of Wales, as President of the Society of Arts, was held on the 15th June at Marlbourough House, for the purpose of establishing free scholarships for metropolitan students in the National Training School of Music. The Prince of Wales (who presided), the Duke of Edinburgh, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lord Mayor were amongst the speakers. At the same time, upon the invitation of the Duke of Westminster, President of the Royal Normal College Academy of Music for the Blind, a numerous company assembled at a musical performance of the pupils, given by permission of the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Dudley House, Park-lane.

From the New York *Spirit of the Times* we take the tale of a young actor who was to introduce a song at some stage of a certain performance, the song chosen being the familiar, "Oh, give me back my Arab steed!" It was not definitely arranged at rehearsal how he should manage it at the performance, but he told the leader of the orchestra that he should bring it in nicely, somehow, and that he might strike up at the words "Arab steed." At night the ingenious young actor advanced to the footlights and exclaimed, "I have been all through the house, upstairs and down, but nowhere can I find my Arab steed" (orchestra). That young actor ought to turn his talents to the concoction of burlesque.

A correspondent writes that the benefit performance of Madame Judic, in St. Petersburg, produced a sum of 20,000 francs. The stalls, which cost 10 roubles (3 francs 50 cents each), were paid at least 25. The artist also received three magnificent presents—a suite of diamonds, worth 20,000 francs; a dart for the head-dress in brilliants, with a sapphire as large as a pigeon's egg, valued at 80,000 francs; and a diamond bracelet, worth 32,000 francs. If to the above be added the 100,000 francs she received for her engagement, her private *soirées*, and other presents, it will be found that she made in six weeks sufficient for an income of 16,000 francs a year. Why cannot more of us be clever singers of spicy songs?—*Figaro.*

Figaro says Mdlle. Titiens will proceed to America in October, alone, for six months, for purposes of concerts and oratorios. American amateurs will therefore not hear her at her best, in the classical operas of which she is now the only representative. Madame Nilsson will start on the 4th October for a three weeks' concert tour with Mr. Kuhé, and it is probable that after her concert season she may join Mr. Mapleson's winter provincial opera troupe as prima donna, for the purpose of playing in "Lohengrin." Mr. Gye, with Mdlle. Albani and Mdlle. Thalberg (who ought still to be at a vocal academy), will tour in the provinces for operatic purposes. He has, we hear, contracted with a Plymouth entrepreneur to give the services of his troupe for the trifling sum of £500 a week. Mdlle. Titiens will take a farewell of Dublin and other places before she leaves for America, where she is, it is said, to be paid a greater sum than any other prima donna has received before. It is nominally the same salary Madame Nilsson received, but it will be paid in gold instead of paper.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAMER "SARANAC."

Intelligence was received at San Francisco on 22nd June of the total loss of the U. S. steamer *Saranac.* She went ashore at 3.45 a.m., on Friday, the 18th June, at the entrance to Nanaimo Harbor, and sunk in less than an hour. The *Saranac* left San Francisco on June 8th in charge of Capt. W. W. Queen, bound for the Alaska coast, and intending to go as far north as Behring sea, and had on board as passengers Lieut. Washburg Maynard of the Navy, and Dr. Emil Bessels, who were on special duty under orders from the Navy Department, the former in connection with the fur seal fisheries, and the latter on scientific investigations, and the ill-fated vessel was specially commissioned to carry them to their required destinations. These Commissioners also had instructions to procure a complete assortment of specimens of every nature that they could procure on their expedition for exhibition at the Centennial. The *Saranac* was one of the old style of side-wheel men-of-war, was 1,238 tons measurement, and arrived here last from Mexico, where she had been despatched to inquire into the Acapulco outrage. Nothing was saved from the vessel, as she went down so quickly that it was impossible, but all hands arrived safely at Nanaimo.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "CHAMPLAIN" ON THE FARALLONES.

Intelligence was received at San Francisco on the 19th June, of the loss of the fine ship *Champlain*, bound from New York to San Francisco, and consigned to George Howes & Co., with a general cargo, the particulars of the voyage and disaster, as obtained from the most reliable authorities, we give as follows: Sailed from New York on February 15th, at 4 p.m.; had the usual weather until reaching the vicinity of the River Platte, from which time we had tremendous weather clear around the Horn; off the Horn had a heavy gale, and was boarded by tremendous seas, which stove boats, filled cabin, etc.; from this time until Monday last nothing unusual occurred. On this day a dense fog prevented our getting an observation to determine our position, and from this time until the forenoon of the 17th instant, we sailed on our course. At this time we sighted and communicated with the schooner *Mendocino*, and inquired for his position. The Captain told us that we were too far to the northward, and gave the bearings and distance of the entrance as E. N. E., distant about 20 miles. We kept away on that course until late in the afternoon, and at about 6 p.m., still thick, finding from our soundings, and having run down the required distance (20 miles E. N. E. course) that the position given was incorrect. We hauled off for the night under easy sail, not being able by any indications to determine our position, but judged ourselves well off shore. At about 7.30 p.m. lookout uttered the fearful cry of breakers ahead. And although an attempt was made to stay the ship, it was found impossible to do so. She first struck aft, and immediately afterwards forward, and remained fixed for a short time, until the order was given to take to the boats. The boats were got out immediately, and with crews sufficient to manage them, lay close to the ship for a few minutes, until the ship slid off the rocks and finding that she was settling rapidly, the boats pulled up to take off all on board the vessel. The long boat in which Captain Reuben Murrill and sixteen others were, pulled up under the lee bow of the ship, and the boat rising on a sea and the ship's head coming down at the same time, the martingale struck the boat with great force and it filled immediately. The Captain must have been struck by the martingale or some other heavy substance, as he was knocked senseless into the water and sank. The Captain's son (mate of the ship) was in the boat, and used every exertion to save his father, but it was no use. A German seaman was also badly injured at the same time, but the crew succeeded in saving him and getting him on board the now fast sinking vessel; but, at his own request, they left him (as he was evidently dying from his injuries and did not want to be an incumbrance on his shipmates) and the ship to their fates. The survivors succeeded in getting on board the schooner *Mendocino*, and were ultimately landed in safety.

One of the Duke of Argyll's sons has just joined the Middle Temple.

The Prince of Wales has presented a donation of £250 to the Norfolk County School.

The *Daily News* says there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement made in the *Sun* that; "after numerous conferences of the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone has promised to resume his leadership next year." There is no reason (the *News* adds) to suppose that Mr. Gladstone has altered the intentions which he expressed in his letter to Lord Granville at the beginning of the year.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

2ND AUGUST, EVENING.

New Patna $575 cash, about 40 chests sold; New Benares $563½ to $565, about 6 chests sold; Old Patna $608½, about 5 chests sold. Stocks estimated to be New Patna, 550 chests; Old Patna, 15 chests; New Benares, 65 chests, Malwa, sales of the day amount to some eighty-nine chests; 59 chests at $577½ a picul, 10 chests at $580 a picul, and 20 chests at $575 a picul, all on credit.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamer *Gwalior*, for London, &c.:—From Hongkong and Canton to London 234 bales Silk. From Shanghai to London 757 bales Silk. From Yokohama to London 42 bales Silk. From Hankow to London 49 bales Silk. From Hongkong and Canton to Continent 70 bales Silk. From Shanghai to Continent 401 bales Silk. From Yokohama to Continent 27 bales Silk. From Hongkong and Canton to London 50 cases Silk Piece Goods. From Shanghai to London 45 bales Waste Silk. From Hongkong and Canton to Continent 125 bales Cocoons. From Shanghai to London 200 bales Wool. From Canton to London 5,322 boxes Tea, 185 half-chests Tea. From Macao to London 3,478 boxes Tea. From Amoy to London 583 half-chests Tea. From Shanghai to London 218 boxes Tea, 4,457 half-chests Tea, 1,176 chests Tea, and 6 pkgs. Tea. From Hankow to London 1,284 boxes Tea, 2,578 half-chests Tea, and 1,179 chests Tea. From Hongkong to Continent 30 half-chests Tea, and 8 chests Tea. From Shanghai to Boston 562 boxes Tea.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/0½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/1 to 4/1¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/1¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/1½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 222
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$25 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$825 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 88 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company,—$200 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$487½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$184 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$164 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—18 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 60 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 2ND, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Wool, 20 bags, at $8.70, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.
Gypsum, 200 piculs, at $1.00, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.
Fungus, 10 bags, at $34.50, by Kwong-wo-cheung travelling trader.
Red Dates, 50 bags, at $3.20, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $7.50, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $85.50, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.
Wood Oil, 50 packages, at $8.10, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Brown Sugar, 150 bags, at $3.03, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Prisia (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 7th inst.
Do.	St. Andrew's Castle	Malcolm	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Osaka	Lowe	Hongkong	A. McG. Heaton	Quick despatch
NEW YORK	Faith	D. Lloyd	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Matilda	Carver	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Messenger	Gilkey	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Conquest	Small	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch
Do. via YOKOHAMA	City of Tokio (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, &c.	Brisbane (str.)	Balfour	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 11th inst., at noon.
BOMBAY, BANDARABBAS, &c.	Killarney	H. O'Neill	Hongkong	Haji Ali Asgar & H. Esmail	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Iracouddy (str.)	Lecointre		Messageries Maritimes	On 7th inst., at noon.
Do.	Gunga (str.)	J. G. Piton		Soey Sheng	Quick despatch.
BANGKOK	Madagascar (str.)	Finm	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at noon.
MANILA	Nuevo Constante	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Panay (str.)	Goyenechea	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To day, at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Flintshire (str.)			H. Kiaer	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Yangtsze (str.)	E. Schultze	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Ulysses (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 5th inst., at noon.

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SAYLE & CO.

HAVE received, ex S. S. *State of Virginia*, and

OTHER LATE ARRIVALS,

GOODS AS UNDER:—

WHITE KERSEYMERE and BEDFORD CORDS for BREECHES and PANTALOONS.

FANCY BLUE and BLACK COATINGS.

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A few Suit Lengths of FASHIONABLE TWEEDS.

LIGHT OVERCOATINGS for DUST COATS.

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DRAB SHELL and PARIS SILK HATS; CHRISTY'S PULLOVER HATS, the Latest Novelty.

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QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,

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AND AT SHANGHAI.

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FLOWER AND SON'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.

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tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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NEW GOODS, ex S. S. *GLENGYLE*:

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

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Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.

New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.

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The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.

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666 Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

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5 % discount on 25 Cases.

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$12 per case (1 dozen.)
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TINTO,
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in Quarter Casks, and
BORDEAUX, in Cases.
Apply to
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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
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Long Flax
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tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA (*Direct.*)

THE Spanish Steamer

"PANAY,"

Goyenechea, Master, will be despatched as above on TO-DAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

4d 1178 Hongkong, 31st July, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANGTUNG,"

Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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4d 1180 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS in JAPAN.

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1161 Hongkong, July 28th, 1875.

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FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL

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will be despatched on or about the 7th August.

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20d 1138 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1875.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

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expected on August 4th, will have immediate despatch as above.

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1176 Hongkong, 30th July, 1875.

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REMEDIOS & Co.

1082 Hongkong, 10th July, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper Barque

"CONQUEST,"

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ROZARIO & Co.

1071 Hongkong, 8th July, 1875.

THE following A 1 American Clipper Ships, having the greater portion of their Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above Port:—

The "MATILDA,"
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The "MESSENGER,"
Captain Gilkey.

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ROZARIO & Co.

952 Hongkong, 21st June, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Barque

"OSAKA,"

Lowe, Master, will load a General Cargo here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 924 Hongkong, 14th June, 1875.

FOR LONDON,

To follow the "Denbighshire.

THE A 1 British Barque

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Malcolm, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

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tf 862 Hongkong, 4th June, 1875.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

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Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

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NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*TRAOUADDY*," Commandant LECOINTRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 6th August, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CITY OF TOKIO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 16th August, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 15th, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

炭 煤 記 柴

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Swatow.—Per *Norna*, to-day, the 3rd inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Formosa*, to-day, the 3rd instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Madagascar*, to-day, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Bangkok and London.—Per *Africa*, to-day, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtsze*, to-day, the 3rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Kepp

Extracts.

PRIZE SONG OF WALTHER.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF WAGNER'S DIE MEISTERSINGER VON NURNTBERG.)

Morning-tide—shining all rosy and clear,
With bloom and scent
The air bespreat,
Each thing joy-bringing
Self-borne pringing,
A garden lures me near:
There 'neath the holy palm above,
Whose boughs rich fruits are strewing,
To see, in holy stream of love,
Her, who all passion's glowing
Most nobly satisfies,—
Woman first born:
Eva in Paradise.

Eventide—night growing closes me in:
Path high and steep,
Up must I keep
Towards fountain welling,
Nobly swelling:
There 'neath the leafy laurel-tree
Through which clear stars are shining,
In poets' reverie I see,
With holy glance inclining,
Whose beauty me imbues
Woman best born:
'Tis the Parnassian muse.

Most gracious day
That I awake from poets' dream,
When dreaming, saw I Paradise
Fresh in its clearest, heavenly gleam
Bright 'fore me lay.
The smiling fount to me replies:
Native, she holding
My heart's enfolding,
Earth's image brightest e'er seen,
Muse concerns to me,
Holy as kind to men,
Steed of dreamy vision free:
Sans it the day all glorious,
Through song were won victorious
Parnassus, Paradise.

NATH. CHILDS.

—Old and New.

THE MISSION OF THE FLY.

The generally received opinion about flies is that, despite limitless ingenuity expended on patent traps and poisoned paper, they form one of those ills of life which, it not being possible entirely to cure, must perforce be endured with as good a grace as may be. Consequently when they ruin our picture-frames and ceilings, insinuate themselves into our milk and molasses pitchers, or lull us to sleep with their drowsy buzzing, only to bite us during our slumbers and render the same uneasy, we thank fate that the cold weather will rid us of the pest. To be sure they are scavengers in their way; but after we have spent several minutes in picking a score or more out of the butter-dish, we arrive at the conclusion that it is an open question whether they do not spoil more good material than they carry off bad.

Festina lente, good reader, hasten slowly and do not anchor faith to such opinions until you are certain that the above sum up all of the fly's mission in this world. *Musca domestica* (Science uses six syllables in Latin to express that which good round Saxon epitomizes in two) is a maligned insect. He fulfils a purpose of sufficient moment to cause you to bear his inroads into your morning nap with equanimity, or even com placently to view him congregated by the score within your hidden sweets.

Did you ever watch a fly who has just alighted after soaring about the room for some little time? He goes through a series of operations which remind you of a cat licking herself after a meal, or of a bird pluming its feathers. First, the hind feet are rubbed together, then each hind leg is passed over a wing, then the fore legs undergo a like treatment; and lastly, if you look sharp, you will see the insect carry his proboscis over his legs and about his body as far as he can reach. The minute trunk is perfectly retractile, and it terminates in two large lobes, which you can see spread out when the insect begins a meal on a lump of sugar. Now the rubbing together of legs and wings may be a smoothing operation; but for what purpose is this carefully going over the body with the trunk, especially when that organ is not fitted for licking, but fitted simply for grasping and sucking up its food?

This query, which perhaps may have suggested itself to thousands, has recently for the first time been answered by a Mr. Emerson, an English chemist; and certainly in the light of the revelations of that gentleman's investigations, the fly assumes the position of an important friend instead of a pest to mankind. Mr. Emerson states that he began his self-appointed task of finding out whether the house fly really serves any appreciable purpose in the scheme of creation, excepting as an indifferent scavenger, by capturing a fine specimen and gluing his wings down to a microscopic slide. On placing the slide under the instrument, to the investigator's disgust, the fly appeared covered with lice, causing the offending insect to be promptly released and another substituted in his place. Fly No. 2 was no better off than fly No. 1, and as the same might be predicated of flies 3, 4, 5 (or of a flies, as the algebras have it), Mr. Emerson concluded that here was something which at once required looking into. Why were the flies lousy? Meanwhile fly No. 2, on the slide, seemed to take his position very coolly, and extending his proboscis, began to sweep it over his body as if he had just alighted. A glance through the microscope, however, showed that the operation was not one of self-beautification, for wherever the lice were there the trunk went. The lice were disappearing into the trunk; the fly was eating them. Up to this time the investigator had treated his specimen as of the masculine gender, but now he changes his mind, and concludes it to be a female, busily, devouring not lice but her own progeny. The flies then carry their young about with them; and when the family get too numerous, or the mother too hungry, the offspring are eaten.

Awhile reasoning thus, Mr. Emerson picked up a scrap of white writing paper, from which two flies appeared to be busily eating something, and put it under the instrument. There were the progeny again on the paper, and easily rubbed off with a cloth. "This," he says, "set me thinking. I took the paper into the kitchen again and waved it around, taking care that no flies touched it, went back to the microscope and there found animalcules, the same as on flies. I had now arrived at something definite; they were not the progeny of the fly, but animalcules floating in the air; and the quick motions of the flies gathered them on their bodies; and the flies then went into some quiet cornerwhere they could have their dainty meal."

The investigator goes on to describe how he continued the experiment in a variety of localities, and how, in dirty and bad smelling quarters, he found the myriads of flies which existed there literally covered with animalcules, while other flies, captured in bedrooms or well ventilated, clean apartments, were miserably lean and entirely free from their prey. Wherever filth existed, evolving germs which might generate disease, there were the flies, covering themselves with the minute organisms and greedily devouring the same.

Mr. Emerson, while thus proving the utility of the fly, has added another and lower link to that curious and necessary chain of destruction which exists in animated nature. These infinitesimal animalcules form food for the flies, the flies for the spiders, the spiders for the birds, the birds for the quadrupeds, and so on up to the last of the series, serving the same purpose to man. He certainly deserves credit for an interesting and novel investigation, and for an intelligent discernment which might even attack the more difficult task of teaching us the uses—for Nature makes nothing without some beneficial end—of the animalcules themselves.—*Scientific American.*

MOUNT CALVARY.

As we are now observing the "Stations of the Cross," we go straight to Calvary. We enter the church door, and immediately to the right is a double staircase of nineteen steps, one from the north side and one from the south, the latter of eighteen steps; so that two persons, or two processions, can both mount and meet at the top. The distance, as walked by our Saviour, from the Gate of Judgment, charged with His Cross, to Calvary, was about a thousand yards. There are six holy spots on Mount Calvary. About four or five yards on the right hand of the head of the staircase, and before you advance up the church, a large black and white rose in the marble shows where our Saviour was stripped. Three yards farther, before an altar, a tesselated slab covers the spot where they nailed Him to the Cross. We now advance to the High Altar, where the sacrifice was consummated. It is resplendent, but you wish it was not there; all your love, respect, and anxiety being concentrated upon a large silver star under the altar. On hands and knees you bow down to kiss it, for it covers the hole in the rock where the Cross, with our dying God upon it, was planted. You can put your arm into the hole, and touch it for a blessing. On the right hand is the hole of the good thief's cross, and on the left the bad thief's, each marked by a black marble cross. The cleft in the solid rock which opened, "when Jesus, crying out with a loud voice, gave up the ghost," and "the earth quaked, and the rocks were rent," is still visible. You can see it again below, in the deepest part of the church, where lies Adam's tomb. The surface looks as if oxidised with blood, and tradition says that the colour has ever remained upon it. Opposite the altar of our Lady of Dolours is the spot where the Mother sat to receive in her arms the dead body of her Son, and two other black and white marble roses mark the spots at different degrees from the Cross where the Mother, and Mary wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalen and John stood first aff, and then close to the Cross during the three awful hours' agony, saw the gall and vinegar given, and received His seven last dying words. On the right hand a little chapel deeper on the side of Cavalry, which you can see from a window covered with a grating in the Church of Calvary, shows where people "came to scoff and remained to pray." Dedicated to our Lady of Sorrows, it is built on the spot where the Mother and St. John stood whilst they nailed Jesus to the Cross. In old times this chapel was a porch. The window through which you are looking into the church replaces the door of the porch of the Calvary Church. It is said that St. Mary the Egyptian was a great sinner, and that one day she entered into the Church of Calvary to mock, but an invisible hand hold her back. She was struck with horror at her sinfulness and unworthiness, and, bursting into tears, she went away and thoroughly repented of her sins. She returned some time after and was able to enter, and at last she retired to the Jordan, where she led a life of penitence and obscurity for thirty years. She died in the fifth century, and was buried by St. Zozimus.—*The Inner Life of Syria.*

OUR MANLY SISTERS.

Many women are actuated by an unhealthy craving after notoriety. Thus they are loud in their complaints that they are not permitted to vote at parliamentary elections, and that they are not allowed to engage in many occupations, which are now, they assert, monopolised by men. Any one listening to the wailings of these hardly used females would imagine that they are treated so badly by that selfish creature, man, that their lives are positive burdens to them. It is he, they declare, who has placed them in the second position, while he has arrogated to himself the first, which, by the way, he is often told, he is not nearly so well qualified to fill as they are. It is asserted that they are bound to throw off the oppression of his tyrannical sway, and to show him that they are not the impotent things which he appears to imagine them. What is to be the definite result of their labours they have not yet condescended to explain, but it is understood that they will not be satisfied until some fathers remain at home and mind their children, while their wives are screeching on platforms, defending prisoners charged with crimes, and doing other things which they evidently imagine are peculiarly susceptible of first-rate performance by members of their sex. In the event of the fathers declining to remain at home, and the wives persisting in airing their talents abroad, there will be only one course left open to the children—they will have to take care of themselves. It may be remarked, by the way, that this is what some of the progeny of strong minded members of the feminine sex have to do at the present moment, with the result that they grow up so that they are ready to go to the bad upon the first opportunity. Those who are crying aloud for the release of their sisters (and themselves) from their state of bondage are, of course, of the magnificent order. They would scorn to own that they are equal to the task of making a shirt or concocting an eatable pudding, for the simple reason that they have a soul above such things as these. They prefer rather to display their talents by the discussion of the Contagious Diseases Act and other topics of a like improving and healthy character. Fully conscious of their great talents, they are never satisfied unless they are showing the same off to an admiring audience, and are endeavouring to persuade those who will listen to them that in the matter of ability they are infinitely superior to the majority of men, a fact which no one will have the audacity to dispute. But, beyond this, they assert that they can beat men upon the latter's own ground, in which respect they are infinitely superior to men, who frankly admit that there are a great many duties which they cannot perform as women can perform. So the courageous ladies are constantly forcing themselves into the field of men's labour, and leaving their own peculiar field to take care of itself. When they gain a triumph it must be said that they are not neglectful in informing the world of the fact. Men being made of base stuff, there will be no occasion for wonder if in time they become alive to the encroachments of the ladies, and learn to regard the latter as rivals rather than as helpmates of inestimable value. Perhaps, when affairs reach a desperate pass they may be led to devote their attention to what have hitherto been considered feminine occupations, and it will possibly happen, when they do this, that the whilom oppressed ladies will suddenly discover that the said occupations are of paramount importance, and must not be monopolized by men. Nature has, unfortunately, constituted women somewhat differently than it has constituted men, and, possibly, the ladies in question have a grievance against Nature on this score. Whether this be so or not, there is no doubt that they occasionally openly allege that man has, in the past, helped to make women weak by forcing upon them an emasculating system of education, which they are now seeking to have reformed. Indeed, so deeply have they thought upon this melancholy matter, that we have heard it asserted that, under a proper system of training, women would make better soldiers than men do.

Our manly sisters have not so many disciples as they would like to have, and defections from their ranks are numerous. The weaker members of their army often so far forget themselves as to get married when the chance of doing so is afforded them. This from the stand-point of our manly sisters, is melancholy in the extreme, for what is marriage but a condition of slavery? The very terms of the mariage contract—which has been cunningly devised by male tyrants—enforces slavery, for in it does not the unhappy woman promise to "obey" her husband? One cannot wonder that this phrase is strongly objected to, and that some members of the weaker sex decline to be bound by it. The matter, unfortunately, does not end by the poor woman promising to obey. When a woman marries she loses her name, and is rendered incapable of moving in many ways except through the agency of her husband. If some ladies had their will all this would be reversed; and ladies, upon getting married, would have guaranteed them liberty to do as they chose, and license to set the authority of their husband at naught whenever it pleased them to do so. It is only due to some of the ladies who have the privilege of being wives to say that they do this now, and that their husbands are reduced to a state of subjection which it is instructive to contemplate. What results are likely to accrue when women do just as men do, have not been clearly pointed out; and it is, therefore, open to people to believe that they will not be of a satisfactory character. Of course, the women will then have their rights and will have to discontinue shrieking, which will be satisfactory. It would also be satisfactory if they would take to honest working; but this is too much to hope for, for they have an objection to anything that does not involve their glorification. All things considered, their agitation may be said to be mischievous and the result of vanity; and it may be remarked, further, that it is carried on at ruinous cost, inasmuch as it brings unhappiness to many; mars that which is most lovely about women, creates an ill feeling between the two sexes, and leads to important matters being neglected.—*Liberal Review.*

PAUPERISED SPAIN.

For those who will not dig and to beg are not ashamed there is no country like Spain. The climate in most parts is just the one for a tramping life, and political economy is nowhere rigorous; food is cheap and society charitable. "Giving alms never lightens the purse" ("El dar limosna nunca mengua la bolsa,") say the popular proverb, and the people have always acted up to it. But three hundred years ago it must have been a paradise for vagabonds. The Church was wealthy, and by precept and example favoured the non-working members of the community. Flourishing monasteries—the only things that flourished—overspread the land, and we may well suppose the monks were not without a fellow-feeling for vagrant lay brethren who so faithfully observed the principle to toil not, neither to spin. Indeed, it is expressly stated that monastic charity was a great comfort to the *picaro*; it relieved his one anxiety, the one care that clouded his otherwise sunny existence. "If all fails," says a master of the craft, instructing a neophyte in the art of dining, "if all fails, there is always soup for us at some convent."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the American Social Science Convention, the other day, Mr. Wells stated that the estimate of the entire wealth of the United States in 1870 was $25,000,000,000, which represents, "the surplus result of all the labour, skill, and thought exerted, and all the capital earned and saved or brought into the country since its settlement. It amounts only to $620 for every person. The most we produce in any year is valued at $7,000,000,000, of which agriculture yields $2,400,000,000. Nine-tenths of this product is consumed by the population, leaving one-tenth as an accumulation for continuing the increase and development. If we should, he argued, suddenly stop working as a people, in four years three-fourths of the people would be starved out of existence, and the remaining one-fourth would be reduced to a state bordering on barbarism. Reflection on these estimates should give labour reformers pause before they undertake to diminish hours of work, and as a consequence, the aggregate of production. We have no great margin to spare for leisure and other luxuries from our struggle for existence. But by constant "pegging away" with our American energy and ingenuity, we have gained in our power of production an average of 14 to 20 per cent, as Mr. Wells figures it. With the machinery we now have three men can make more boots and shoes than six could make without it in 1860. We have 40,000 more miles of railroad to aid in the work of exchange and distribution. Telegrams cost but half as much as fifteen years ago, while fright costs 1·48 cents per ton per mile as compared with 2·41 cents in 1864.—*Boston Transcript.*

ACQUISITION OF LANGUAGE.

Children are apt to be taught the names and definitions of geographical objects and relations without gaining any real comprehension of what it all means; a map, a more unintelligible kind of picture, is little better than a puzzle; and even older children, or grown men, have defective conceptions which are only rectified by exceptional experience in after-life. Localities, of course, are most incorrectly imagined by those who have not seen them. Of Sodan, Peking, Hawaii, Chimborazo, every well-instructed person knows enough to be able to talk about them; but how imperfectly do we conceive them, as compared with one who has lived at or near them! We have to be extremely careful, in teaching the young, not to push them on too rapidly, lest we prove to have been building up a mere artificial and empty structure of names, without real enlightenment. And yet something of this is unavoidable, a necessary incident of instruction. A host of grand conceptions are put before the youthful mind, and kept there by a paltry association or two, while it is left for after-development to fill them out to more nearly their true value. The child is ludicrously unable at first to know what is meant by God, or good, or duty, or conscience, or the world, even as sun and moon, weight and colour, involve infinitely more than he has an inkling of; but the word, in each case, gives him a definite nucleus, about which more and ever more knowledge may be grouped; he makes a constant approach toward the right conception, even if it be one to which no human wisdom has yet attained. For the condition of the child, after all, differs only in degree from that of the man, and in no very great degree. Our words are too often signs for crude and hasty, for indefinite and indefinable generalisations. We use them accurately enough for the ordinary practical purposes of life; and most of mankind go through life content with that, letting instruction and experience bring what improvement they may; few have the independence, even if they had the time and ability, to test every name to the bottom, drawing precise limits about each. For the most part, we are loose thinkers and loose talkers, misled into error in an infinity of cases by our ignorance of the terms we glibly use. But even the wisest and most thorough of us is met by the impossibility of giving to speech a preciseness of definition which should exclude misunderstanding and unsound reasoning—especially as to matters of subjective import, where it is hard to bring conceptions to a sharp test. And so the differences of view, even of philosophers, take on the form of verbal questions, controversies hinge on the interpretation of a term, and every writer who aims at exactness has to begin with definitions—to which, then, he finds it impossible to be faithful; some antagonist or successor, perhaps, shows him to have failed of exactness at a critical point, and tumbles into ruins the whole magnificent structure of fancied truth which he had erected.—*The Life and Growth of Language.*

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 2nd August, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per 100 lbs.	$92.00 a $107.00
" " 28 a 32	"	107.00 a 114.50
" " 38 a 42	"	115.00 a 126.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs	per piece	$1.75 a 1.90
" 8 lbs	"	2.05 a 2.10
" 9½ lbs	"	2.15 a 2.55
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 x 80 reed	"	2.10 a 2.25
" 64 x 66	"	2.50 a 2.57
" 68 x 80	"	2.80 a 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 50 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" " 40	"	3.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 33 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a 2.16
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.	"	2.10 a 2.18
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.60 a 3.95
DYED BROCADES Do.	"	3.70 a 3.95
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	6.70 a 8.80
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.84
" Red	"	0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.19 a 0.20
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.21 a 0.22
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.25 a 0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a 0.70
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.25
" Assorted	"	8.40 a 8.75
" *HH* Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.65
" Assorted	"	8.50 a 8.65
CAMLETS, 338	"	16.00 a 18.50
" 88	"	17.50 a 18.00
" 8	"	18.50 a 19.00
" *BBB*	"	19.00 a 19.50
LISTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a 15.40

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.20 a 3.35
" Hoop	"	3.75 a 4.05
" Bar	"	3.30 a 3.35
" Wire	"	7.00 a 8.15
LEAD	"	7.50 a 7.80
STEEL, English	per lb.	0.10 a 0.20
" Swedish	"	0.30 a 0.45
TIN, Malacca	per picul	23.50 a 23.60
TIN PLATES	per box	7.50 a 8.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	24.00 a 29.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	110.00 a —
" American	"	112.00 a —
SPELTER	"	6.50 a 7.00

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	14.00 a 14.30
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a 15.20
" Tientsin	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a 15.20
" Bengal	"	12.80 a 15.00
ALUM	"	1.50 a 1.75
SHIRAMUNS, white	"	4.30 a 4.40
" Black	"	3.32 a 3.55
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.53 a 1.60
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.48 a 1.51
" Attacan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.70 a 6.10
COALS, Afloat	per ton	—
" English Steam	"	11.75 a 12.75
" Sydney	"	9.75 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.10 a 3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.40 a 5.80
" Banjar	"	4.05 a 4.15
PEPPER, White	"	18.00 a 17.00
" Black	"	9.90 a 10.20
BETEL NUT	"	1.85 a 1.08
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.30
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.30 a 2.05
FLOUR California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.18 a 1.20
" American per barrel of 196 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.74
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	5.81 a 5.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.93
" California	"	2.25 a 2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.45 a 6.85
" " Dk. Brown	"	4.70 a 4.85
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.75 a 8.98
CAMPHOR, packed	"	13.00 a 13.20
PEAS, White	"	1.90 a 1.95
" Green	"	2.15 a 2.40
" Black	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.75
MUSHROOMS	"	50.00 a 65.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.70 a 2.40
" Cut	"	3.50 a 3.75
MUSSELS, Dry, Siam large	"	10.00 a 12.50
" " " middle	"	5.45 a 6.10
" " " small	"	5.35 a 5.10
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	8.00 a 7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White	"	11.50 a 11.70
" Hankow	"	84.00 a 85.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Africa	J. S. Gallico	Brit. str	1810	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Albay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Asia	J. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Carisbrooke	M. G. Scott	Brit. str	1000	Soon Cheong & Co	Repairing
City of Tokio	J. Maury	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Colorado	M. Connolly	Amr. str	3727	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Devonhurst	McNabb	Brit. str	1065	Siemssen & Co	
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	118	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Formosa	J. C. Schulz	Brit. str	465	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Amoy
Fyen	D. Term	Dan. str	909	Ah Yon	
Glenlyon	Thos. Edward	Brit. str	1373	Gilman & Co	Singapore, &c.
Ganga	W. G. Piton	Fren. str	797	Soey-shing	Saigon
Killarney	H. O'Neill	Brit. str	1060	Asgar & Esmail	Bombay, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang §	Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kwangtung	G. D. Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Leonor		Span. str	393		Repairing
Little Orphan	Finch	Amr. str	45	Captain J. B. Benning	Tug Flying
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Madagascar	J. Timm	Ger. str	854	Siemssen & Co	
Macao	J. Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop-kee	
Nankin	M. Bruce	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Norna	C. Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Panay	Goyenechea	Span. str	405	Remedios & Co	Manila
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Pernambuco	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	642	Melchers & Co	
Powan ‡	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Riga	J. M. Clarke	Brit. str	911	Kin-Tye Loong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Yangtsze	E. Schultze	Brit. str	783	Siemssen & Co	
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Ada	Joseph Asals	Brit. bk	688	Russell & Co	
Amadine	Farron	Brit. bk	547	Messageries Maritimes	
Anazi	J. Hill	Brit. bk	408	Frazar & Co	
Anna Dorothea	O. D. Schmidt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Annie Gray	R. Moro	Brit. sh	727	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Rejang
Bremen	K. Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	
Chateaubriand	Hervé	Fren. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	Kelung
Chow-Sye	F. F. Stelmeyer	Siam. bk	403	Siemssen & Co	
Columba	Selavo	Brit. bk	344	Russell & Co	Melbourne, &c.
Conquest	C. V. Small	Amr. bk	516	Rosario & Co	San Francisco
Constance Wilson	A. R. Spence	Brit. sch	178	Borneo Co., Limited	
Dan	T. A. Halberg	Swed. bg	246	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Davina	S. D. Clark	Brit. bk	425	Kwong-wo-cheong	Foochow
Fangh Balaugh	D. Rüte	Ger. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	Foochow, &c.
Flodden	Murdoch	Brit. bk	337	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fontenaye	G. B. Taylor	Brit. sh	637	Heard & Co	
Friendship	Dentzan	Siam. bk	480	Chinese	
Gesiena	T. S. Mulder	Dut. sch	480	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Golden Spur	S. P. Farrell	Brit. sh	655	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hoilo, &c.
Green Jacket	H. D. Rees	Brit. sh	1053	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Harriet N. Carlton	G. Harkness	Amr. bk	872	Russell & Co	New York
Hervatske	Schuantz	Aus. bk	909	Melchers & Co	Manila, &c.
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	646	Mah Wah	
Ino	J. H. Bannau	Ger. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Johann Smidt	H. Rohkär	Ger. bk	434	Wieler & Co	
Kim-young-tye	H. Otto	Siam. bk	329	Yee-foong	
Krung Thep	N. Dubrssen	Siam. bk	490	Siemssen & Co	
Lotte	Wilvend	Ger. bk	400	Russell & Co	
Marie	T. Tapaunsen	Ger. bk	221	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Matilda	Carver	Amr. sh	848	Rosario & Co	San Francisco
Messenger	J. F. Gilkey	Amr. sh	1026	Rosario & Co	San Francisco
Midnight	G. Hallett	Amr. sh	820	P. & O. Co	
Nueva Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	294	E. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Novelty	D. M. Limmer	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Nuevo Constante	Jose Uriate	Spin. bg	217	Remedios & Co	Manila
Orienten	P. A. Hoon	Swed. bk	315	Order	
Osaka	Lowe	Brit. bk	527	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Po Chung Chan	Li Fat	Cam. sch	295	Chinese	
Princess Seraphi	W. Munchau	Siam. bk	454	Carlowitz & Co	
Queen of England	P. Dethlefsen	Siam. sh	542	Chinese	
Rover of the Seas	Thos. Peterson	Brit. bk	417	Order	
St. Andrews Castle	D. Malcolm	Brit. bk	635	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Success	L. Bruhn	Siam. bk	389	Chinese	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Tai Watt	F. Sass	Siam. bk	654	Tay Lee	
Talos	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	
Teresa	J. G. Gomez	Span. bk	250	Chinese	
Union	J. M. Naharria	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	
Uranos	Lauritz Berg	Nor. bk	486	E. Schellhass & Co	
Vesta	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	302	Taylor & Thompson	Takao
Ville de Lille	Ryckmans	Fren. bk	432	Landstein & Co	
William Davis	McAllister	Brit. sh	840	Jardine, Matheson & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Craddock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. B. Smith	Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Tientsin
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. R. Turton	Hongkong
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Kobe
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Amoy
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. C. Jones	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Singapore
Manee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Shanghai
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. O. D. Ryder	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

| Vessel. | Captain. |